

The Chicago Eagle.

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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LARGEST

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And at all first-class news stands
throughout the West.

MAYOR HARRISON.

Carver H. Harrison has been elected Mayor of Chicago by an unprecedented vote.

The people have spoken, and all good citizens accept the verdict with good grace.

While The Eagle did not support the gentleman who wants to see him get fair play, for his task is no easy one at best. In all that he does to uphold the honor and dignity of the city he will have the support of this paper.

If, as he says, he is not going to permit wide-open gambling there will be very little room for criticism anyway.

This declaration on the part of the Mayor-elect is a cause of disgust to the gamblers and of rejoicing among the people generally. His interviews read well:

"I would not have been satisfied," was one of his remarks, "had I not received a majority of all the votes cast." Then, taking another look at the card, which was covered with figures, he continued:

"Naturally, I feel both gratified and honored by the victory. The result must be regarded as a triumph for honesty and decency in the conduct of a municipal election. Since the day of the convention, as far as I am individually concerned, the fairest and most above-board methods alone have been employed in the campaign. At no time has resort been made to abusive or unfair tactics against the various candidates of the opposition, and I take considerable pride in the fact that in upward of 150 speeches, not a single discreditable expression was used by me against any of my opponents.

"I regard my election as a triumph for municipal reformers. Republicans as well as Democrats, pleased by the Democratic platform, helped swell the majority. By Republicans, I mean McKinley Republicans, men who voted for me because of their confidence that nothing would be done by my administration to injure the reputation or credit of Chicago. Still, the Democracy may well feel proud of the victory, for, in my opinion, it was practically a united party that cast its votes for the ticket. The gold Democracy of last fall has returned to its party allegiance, and it goes without saying that the Populist and the silver Republicans, to whom great credit is due, stood by me to a man.

"Each nationally cast a majority of its votes for our ticket—Irish, German, Bohemian, Polish, Scandinavian, Italian and French. In other words, the victory is thoroughly cosmopolitan, and for that reason the more gratifying.

"The most pleasing feature of the victory is the part taken by the mighty West Side, where the best years of my life were spent and where practically all my property holdings are located. The confidence in my honesty and integrity displayed by old neighbors who have known me from earliest childhood goes far toward reconciling me to the unjust attacks of the press, and if anything were needed to encourage every effort on my part to show a full appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the city of my birth the vote of confidence of the West Side would force such a result.

"Judge Sears may rest assured that Chicago runs no danger of being handed over to two years of vice and debauchery. I do not recognize the necessity of public gambling in Chicago, nor have I any intention of reintroducing what has been called 'the old wide-open days.' I believe very largely in the German idea of personal liberty and it is a fact well worth noting in this connection, no nationality draws so sharp a line of demarcation between liberty and license as the Germans. I have kept my name clean and untarnished up to the present time and expect to leave the majority with as good a reputation as I possess to-day.

"I have been elected to the majority without a single pledge or promise on my part or on the part of any one authorized by me to speak relating to any position or any line of policy to be followed by my administration.

"I shall enter upon the duty of the office absolutely untrammelled and unhampered, free to administer all affairs for the best interests of the city. My first step will be to surround myself with clean, able, honest assistants, and my only ambition will be to give the city a conservative business administration that will be a credit to the community as well as the Democratic party. I shall willingly receive advice and counsel from any and every honest citizen—dictation I will take from no man and no clique of men. I regard my duty as owing to the entire municipality and as long as I occupy the chair no man will be mayor except Carver H. Harrison. The people have selected me as the responsible head of the city government. I have no desire to shirk any of the responsibilities. I have no intention of allowing any man, any league or any association to assume a single one of the office's functions."

BURKE AND MARTIN.

Two men who deserve well of Mr. Harrison are Robert E. Burke and Joseph S. Martin.

They have proven themselves to be his unselfish, true and steadfast friends from the very inception of his candidacy, and they have borne the brunt of all the abuse hurled at the new Chief Executive of the city and his friends.

BRICKMAKING IS QUITE ACTIVE.

Advices to the Clay Record, the organ of the brick, tile and pottery interests of the West, indicate that nearly all of the imported brick and tile manufacturing plants west of the Allegheny Mountains have already resumed or will be in action by April 15th. Among the more important establishments that have resumed are:

John A. Day brick works, Belleville, Ill.; Oskaloosa Paving Brick Company, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Mattox brick works, Manchester, Iowa; Peerless brick works, Utica, Ill.; Burlington Paving Brick Company, Galesburg Brick and Terra Cotta Company, Galesburg Paving Brick Company and Galesburg Vitreous

Brick Company, Galesburg, Ill.; Canon Brick and Tile Company, Canon City, Colo.; Burns & Havercik Fire Brick Company and Montezuma Clay Shingle Company, Montezuma, Ind.; Colfax Brick and Tile Company, Colfax, Ill.; Wooster Shale, Brick and Clay Company, Wooster, Ohio; Rushnell Pressed Brick Company, Rushnell, Ill.; and the Little Falls Fire Clay Manufacturing Company, Washington, Neb.

SOUTH PARKS GOING TO RUIN.

The anxiety recently expressed by some of our lady daily papers for fear a political dead end named J. W. Ellsworth would not accept a South Park Commissionership, has called attention to the frightful fraud and imposition which the South Park system is on the public.

While Lincoln Park, with its unequalled drives, its beautiful landscapes, its lovely forests, its artificial hills, its matchless lakes and its wonderful man-made, has continued to improve and to delight the eyes of all classes of people, the South Parks present the spectacle of huge prairies, fenced in with ill-kept shrubbery.

The West Parks have followed the example set by Lincoln Park, and year by year are becoming more attractive to the eye, and satisfactory to the taxpayers.

The South Parks, on the other hand, show no improvement whatsoever.

They are the same today that they were twenty-five years ago.

They are approached by way of Michigan boulevard, a shoddy street filled ankle deep half the year around with sandy mud.

This shoddy "boulevard" is impassable for bicycles, and is injurious to all other rigs.

It is no more to be compared to the Lake Shore Drive of the Lincoln Park Commission than is mud to be compared to ice cream as a delicacy.

After driving out this shoddy and ill-kept Michigan "boulevard" the tourist arrives at Washington Park.

This is in precisely the same condition that it was in 1872. Seven-eighths of this park consists of a great unimproved prairie, without a tree, path-way or drop of water.

It is useless for any purpose in winter, and is only good to produce hay and sunstrokes in summer.

It is as barren looking as the desert of Sahara, and equally as useless, for no one ever crosses it excepting possibly suicides on the way to the lake.

This desert is surrounded by a fringe of silver-leaved poplars and willow trees, which take care of themselves.

And, also, it might be added, by a large grove of red-faced coppers, who keep people off the "grass."

This is a fair picture of the South Park system.

If you do not believe it, go and look at it.

The taxes of the people of the South Town, and of Hyde Park, continue to increase, but where the money goes to (except for police, or extra loads of mud for shoddy Michigan boulevard), is hard to discover.

The Park Commissioners are nearly all "dead ones" of the Ellsworth variety, and are appointed by the Circuit Judges at the behest of politicians with a pull.

The utter failure of the South Park system, as compared with the West and Lincoln Park systems, is a rapidly growing subject of comment.

The agitation should result in placing the appointing power of the Commissioners in the hands of the Governor, as is the case with the progressive West and Lincoln Park boards.

Then, if the South Park gentlemen continued their do-nothing policy, they would be bonused.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Vim and vigor, unflinching courage, unswerving honesty, candor, intellectual force and ability, scorn of cant, personal magnetism—these were the qualities that commended John M. Harlan to the people of Chicago with ever-increasing effectiveness until he rolled up that splendid vote of 48,000. He is today the rising hope of all municipal reformers, and the public looks to him to fight its battles in the Council.

EAGLETS.

The talk of Mr. James A. Quinn for gas inspector makes his friends hope that he will get the plum. He richly deserves a good office at the hands of Mr. Harrison, for he has toiled early and late for the Democracy for years, and has spent a fortune for his party.

There will be a general shaking up of the police department all over the city.

Inspectors Shea and Fitzpatrick are said to be slated to walk the plank.

Joseph Kipley, one of the very best police officers that Chicago ever had, will succeed Chief Bandouch at the head of the police department.

In the Thirty-second Ward Hon. Walter C. Nelson simply wiped Mr. Perley off the face of the earth. Providence seems to certainly have dealt very unkindly with Mr. Perley, as one of his friends remarked Wednesday morning: "Oh, where was Perley when the sun went down?"

Hon. Dennis Considine, Democratic candidate for Supervisor of the West Town, won out with flying colors. He ran ahead of his ticket, as his friends predicted he would. In serving the West Town taxpayers a like capacity once before, Mr. Considine made the best record of any Supervisor ever elected in the West Town.

Dr. Bill Kerr seems to be in hard lines with his five-year garbage contract. The Democratic Council will probably clip his wings. The idea of his making a garbage contract, or anything else, "a crowning glory" of the administration is enough to make a horse laugh.

CAUTION.—There is a white soap shaved up and sold as Dobbins' Electric. It is a fraud and will ruin clothes. The genuine is never sold except in bars stamped Dobbins' Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and in wrappers with picture of Mrs. Foggy.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP

Springfield, April 8, 1897.—A big bundle of telephone huddle has arrived here, and cheap telephones are farther away than ever.

There is a regular scramble to get hold of the long green fluttered so gaily by friends of the "hello" octopus.

Representative Nole tried to have the department store bill taken up out of its course in the House, but he was squelched in good shape. The motion to take up the bill for a second reading was defeated by an overwhelming viva voce vote.

The amended Torrens land bill was considered in the Senate, and, having been read a second time, was ordered to a third reading. The bill will be put through the House with all possible dispatch, and will be in shape to be submitted to the people for adoption at the spring election.

Representative McGoorty of Cook County took a hard fall out of Representative Thiemann, who has been juggling with the bicycle bill for a considerable time and has for some reason done everything in his power to retard its passage. McGoorty offered a resolution, which was passed unanimously, demanding of Thiemann that he report back the bill without any further delay. Thiemann, it is said, has been carrying the bill around in his pocket. Thiemann is chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and it is said the bill was doomed to death in that body. McGoorty's resolution has put a new phase on the matter, however.

Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee and a large delegation of citizens from that town arrived for the purpose of working in behalf of a measure appropriating \$100,000 for a big exposition which is projected in Omaha next year.

The Committee on License meets this afternoon, and the cheap telephone service bill will be considered. A number of the Chicago members, led by Gallagher, Novak, O'Shea and Nole, have been working hard to get this bill out of committee, but their efforts up to date have been thwarted by Mitchell, McMillin, Sterchie and others, who, for some reason or other, have been working like beavers against the measure.

McGoorty's resolution relating to the bicycle baggage bill, though adroitly put and carried, will not probably result in very much in the line of practical effect. Representative Mitchell, who has been working as hard as anybody, to have the bill reported back, expressed the general view of the matter when he said:

"A good many of those who voted to compel Thiemann to report the bill back did so because they feel it is not right for a member to carry a bill around in his clothes. It may be different, though, when the bill comes up for passage."

The Senate had scarcely gotten under headway Wednesday morning before Dan Campbell of Cook offered a bill repealing the civil service law now in force in the city of Chicago. The bill was read a first time, and Campbell moved a suspension of the rules for its advancement to second reading without reference to a committee. A storm of objections were heard, but Campbell insisted on his point, and the bill went to second reading.

While this was going on in the Senate Novak of Cook, a Democrat, got the floor in the House and asked unanimous consent for the introduction of a bill. Under the rules of the House nothing but committee bills or bills introduced by unanimous consent can be offered, the period therefore, as provided by resolution, having expired on the 20th of March. Novak got consent to introduce his bill, which proved to be exactly the same thing that Campbell had offered in the Senate. Novak wanted his bill read a first time and sent to second reading without reference to a committee. This necessitated a suspension of the rules. The House refused to consent, and the Novak bill did not get any headway.

Campbell was asked about his bill and said:

"I believe in the will of the majority. Carver H. Harrison ran for the majority of Chicago on an anti-civil service platform. The people sustained him at the polls. The men who were in favor of civil service did not agree among themselves on other points. Harrison got more votes than all the other candidates combined. So it is evident to my mind that the people of Chicago do not want civil service in the city government. I was talking with County Clerk Knopf about the matter to-night before I left, and I told him if the people elected Harrison I should do my best to get the civil service law repealed. That is the reason I introduced this bill. I had it advanced to second, and I believe it will go through the Senate. The bill is all right and it ought to become a law. I am told on pretty good authority that outside of the police department and the fire department there are only four score people in the employ of the city who come under civil service. The bill ought to be repealed, and I shall work to bring about that result."

Senator Campbell said he had not talked with Dr. Jamieson, Congressman Lorimer, or Treasurer Hertz, all of whom are here to-night, relative to the measure either before or after its introduction.

Mr. Novak said he wanted to introduce the bill because the principle involved was all right. He spoke condemnatory of city civil service, saying the law worked no good and was nothing more nor less than an expense to the taxpayers.

There was a great deal of talk about these bills during the afternoon and evening. The sentiment of the Democrats is decidedly in favor of the measure. They act as if they were going to vote for the bill with great unanimity, but it is not so with the Republicans. They in the main want to stand by this law and will vote against its repeal. Some of the Cook County Republicans, however, are bitter. They say that city civil service interfered with the party's success at the polls, but decline

to give reasons for this belief. They intimate that the average man who gets a place under civil service is rather loath to take any active part in politics. This may be the reason why they wanted to beat it.

The Reed rule of counting a quorum was adopted by Speaker Curtis in the House Wednesday, and it is understood that the rule will be resorted to whenever occasion requires during the remainder of the session.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the causes of the present treasury deficit and also to investigate the management of the State institutions was announced by the Speaker as the special order for the day. Mr. Miller (Rep.) at once moved the previous question, and the motion was carried. Several Democratic members vainly strove for recognition. The Speaker ordered a roll call on the adoption of the resolution.

The Democrats in order to break the quorum refrained from voting. Only sixty-five members responded to their names. This was twelve short of a quorum. Before the result was announced Speaker Curtis said:

"The clerk will record the following gentlemen as present and not voting: Johnson of Whiteside, Atchison, Barnett, Barnes, Bartling, Brauer, Carmody, Craig, Edelstein, Hall of Cook, Harnsberger, Murray of Clinton, Novak, Organ, Perry Shepard, Sullivan, and Webb."

This announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers on the Republican side.

There was a commotion at once among the Democrats.

"Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Johnson of Whiteside, "you recognize the fact that I am present. I ask if you refuse to recognize me as on this side of the House. I want to know whether I have the same rights as other members. I ask for recognition, Mr. Speaker."

"On this question," said the Speaker, "without recognizing Mr. Johnson, 'the yeas are 65 and the nays none, and there are eighteen present and not voting. The resolution is adopted.'"

This was followed by another outburst of Republican applause.

The Democrats renewed the clamor for recognition, in which nearly all of them joined. The tumult, however, soon subsided and the House settled down to business.

Mr. Sharrock's bill to authorize the Supreme Court to pass upon controverted questions of fact was discussed at length and no second reading. Mr. Revell's motion to strike out the enacting clause was voted down—yeas, 48; nays, 52. The phraseology of the bill was finally changed so as to make it read as follows:

"The Supreme Court shall re-examine all cases brought to it by appeal or writ of error from any of the courts in the State as to all questions of law, and may also re-examine as to all controverted questions of fact."

In this form the bill was advanced to third reading.

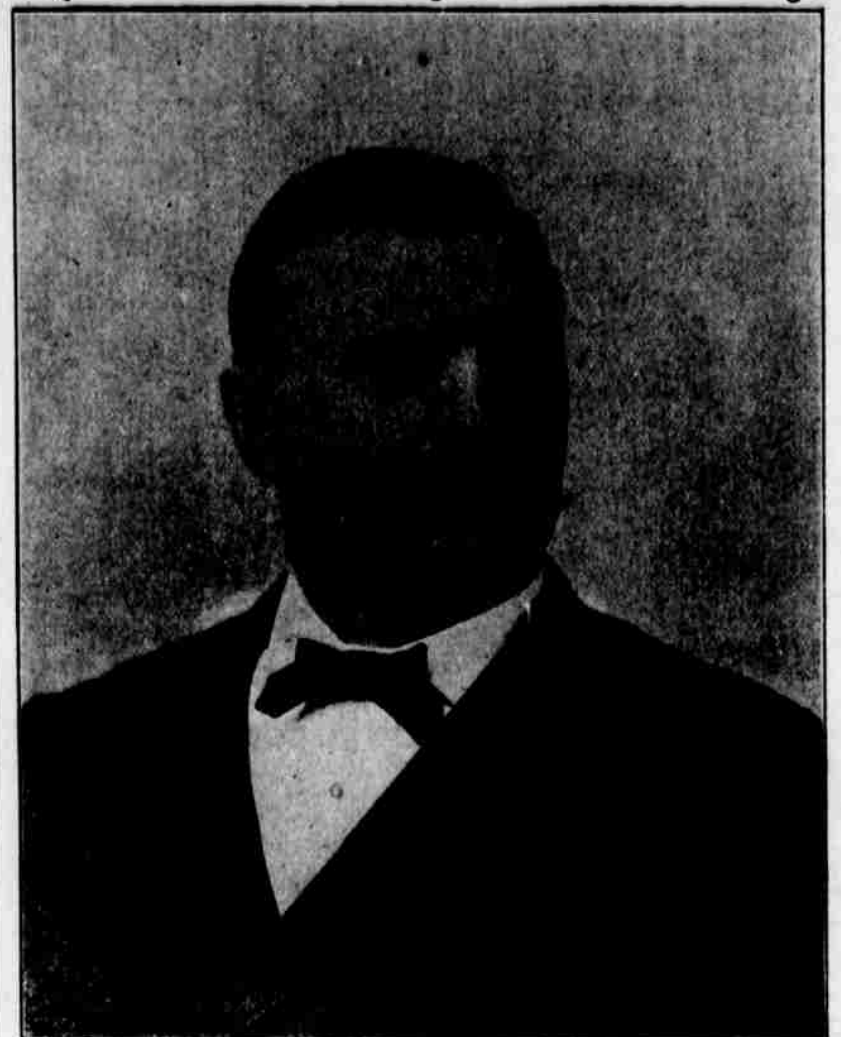
The anti-department store bill failed to make any progress in the House Friday. An adverse report was presented on the bill requiring railroads to accept bicycles as baggage for free transportation. A motion to non-concur was carried, and the bill placed on first reading. Senator Baxter called the Senate to order with scarcely a quorum present. Several reports from standing committees were offered, among which were the revenue bills prepared by the Chicago Real Estate Board. Senator Dunlap made an effort to have the bills advanced to second reading, but Senator Crawford objected, and Senator Dunlap withdrew his motion. The bill providing for the consolidation of townships in Cook County under one township organization was advanced to third reading. The Senate then adjourned to Monday at 5 p. m.

The House convened at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mr. Nole introduced a bill to prevent fire insurance companies organized in States and countries foreign to the State of Illinois from reinsuring or disposing of by treaty or otherwise any liability for insurance on property located in the State of Illinois. Thirty House bills on the order of first reading were read a first time and advanced to second reading. This left seventeen bills still on the order of first reading, the bicycle baggage bill being at the bottom of the calendar on that order. The Senate met at 5 p. m. without a quorum present. No business was transacted and immediately after the reading of the Journal an adjournment was taken.

The State loan bill, which authorizes the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts to borrow \$250,000 to meet casual deficiencies or failures in State revenue was passed by the House Tuesday without the emergency clause after a long debate by a vote of 81 yeas to 47 nays. The Senate bill increasing the pay of the judges and clerks of election in Cook County to \$5 per day was passed, as was also the Senate bill appropriating \$31,000 for the furnishing of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Hall in the public library building at Chicago.

Senator Sawyer presented a petition against the passage of the bill providing for free text-books. A bill was introduced providing that all present city employees in Chicago who have not passed a civil service examination shall have the same standing as though they had passed such examination. Mr. Buckner's bill appropriating \$20,000 for the participation of the State in the Tennessee Centennial and Industrial Exposition at Nashville, which opens next May, was passed.

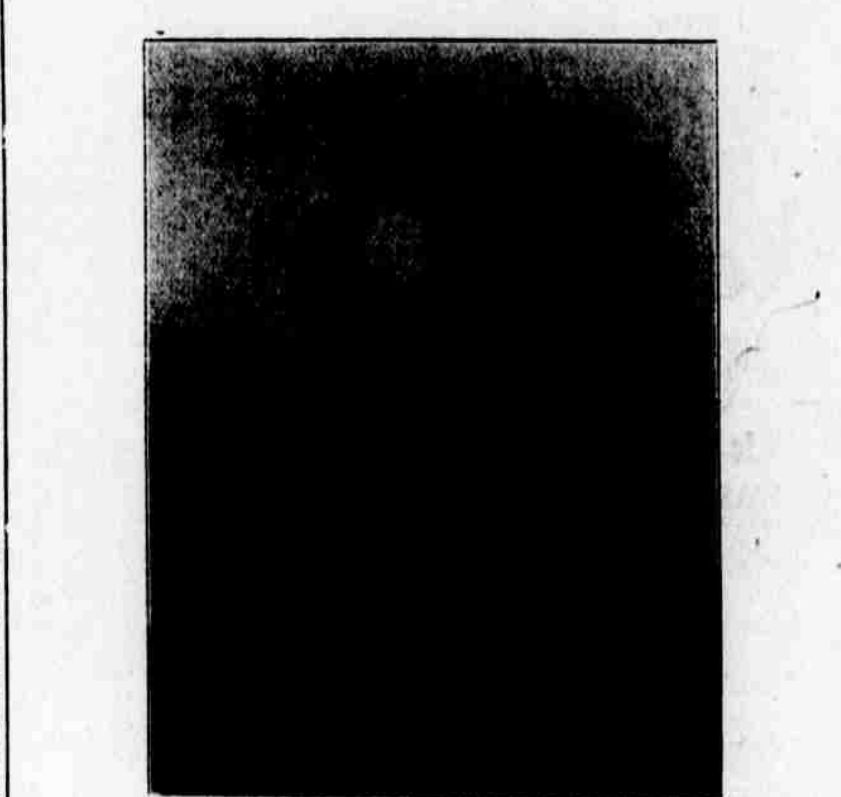
By a vote of 32 to 12 the Senate Wednesday amended the Supreme Court consolidation bill, which was recently passed, by striking out the word Ottawa and substituting Springfield. Consideration of the Humphrey railroad bill was postponed one week. A bill affecting salaries of State officials was introduced. The Governor transmitted to the Senate a message appointing Francis Gilbert of Chicago a member of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory at Joliet, to succeed Thomas C. MacMillan, resigned. In the House the resolution providing for an investigation of the causes of the treasury deficit and of the management of the State institutions under the late administration was again postponed for one week. The resolution which Mr. Sullivan desired to introduce providing to be one assailing the Chicago gas trust and appropriating \$5,000 to aid the attorney general in the prosecution of the same.



HON. ERNST HUMMEL,
The Eagle's Candidate for City Treasurer.



HON. JAMES J. GRAY,
The Eagle's Candidate for North Town Assessor.



HON. DENNIS CONSIDINE,
The Eagle's Candidate for West Town Supervisor.



HON. WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
The Eagle's Candidate for City Clerk.